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American School
of Oriental Research
in Palestine

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL
FOR ORIENTAL STUDY AND RESEARCH IN
PALESTINE

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

GENTLEMEN, — The record of the School in Jerusalem for the year 1907–08 shows satisfactory progress in general, and a noteworthy advance in several particulars. Professor Brown and his five pupils report a year of steady work, of whose practical value to them they speak with emphasis. Two of the five students, it may be added, have already, since leaving Syria, begun work as instructors in institutions of high grade, while two others are continuing their special studies in Berlin. Professor Brown, in his Report, lays emphasis, as his predecessors have done, on the need of a Resident Director, appointed for a term of several years. It is obvious, indeed, that the work of the School cannot be truly continuous under our present arrangement; yet this same Report shows elsewhere some of the ways in which it is possible for the annually appointed Directors and their pupils to do much in the direction of continuity. The work done during the past year to increase the efficiency of the library — which is the heart of the school; the pains taken with the catalogue; and the opening of a Book of Records; for all these things Professor Brown and the students with him deserve our especial thanks.

Among the new archaeological material which has been discovered, or made available, by members of the School during the year, the following may be mentioned. Professor Brown, while at Petra, made a copy of the Nabatean inscription previously discovered by Mr. Sverdrup, and also took a squeeze of

it. The results of this new examination will appear in an article printed in the forthcoming number of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*. The same number will contain two Palmyrene inscriptions published for the first time by Dr. Spoer. Two new and interesting Greek inscriptions from Beersheba were secured by Dr. Robinson, and are published by him in Vol. XII, No. 3, of the *American Journal of Archaeology*.

The examinations for the Thayer Fellowship were held in March, and were taken by four candidates. The successful competitor was Rowland H. Mode, Ph.D., a graduate student in the department of Semitic Languages in the University of Chicago, and under appointment as instructor in that University. The Director for 1908-1909, Professor Robert Francis Harper of the University of Chicago, is now in Jerusalem, and has with him an unusually large number of students.

An event of great interest to our School is the undertaking of an important work of excavation in Palestine by Americans. The Harvard expedition to Samaria has begun operations at the modern village of Sebastiyeh; so that from this time on, and probably for several years to come, we may expect that our Directors and students will have the privilege of witnessing the exploration of one of the most promising sites in the land.

In spite of all our efforts, we have not been able, thus far, to secure a permanent home. The School was obliged to change its quarters once more, in the middle of the winter, and now occupies a house which will suffice temporarily, though too small for our needs. The Executive Committee and the Director have been in constant correspondence, throughout the year, in regard to the available houses and lands in Jerusalem. Thanks to Professor Brown's skilful and thorough investigations, and to the very prompt and full reports which he has sent, we have become well acquainted with the most desirable real estate now on the market. Our building fund amounts to a little more than \$7000. If we should piece this out with our Exploration Fund (which we of course prefer to keep for its proper purpose), we should have at our command about \$10,000. But, as the Director's Report shows, we need double this amount in order to be satisfactorily housed and equipped, while \$15,000 would no more than suffice to meet our present

requirements. We have hesitated to purchase certain pieces of property which, while within our means, are not and will never be just what we want. We have before our eyes, on the other hand, one or two bargains — very reasonable as prices in Jerusalem go — which attract us mightily, but are at present out of our reach. If we were only half as well furnished with funds as we are with information, we could go in to-day and possess our promised land. Judging from past experience, these really tempting offers will not long remain open. Meanwhile, we are grateful to all those who have contributed to our fund, and especially to the Archaeological Institute for its continued assistance. We know that our School is doing a good work, and that its opportunity is growing. Some day, doubtless, it will have both a home and an endowment fund. In this hope it continues to live, and move (frequently), and have its being.

The attention of the Council is called to a slight change in Section II of our Regulations, made at the last annual meeting of the Managing Committee. The sentence which formerly read: "The Managing Committee shall meet annually in connection with the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, or at such time and place as it may itself appoint" has been altered so that it now reads: "The Managing Committee shall meet annually in connection with the meeting of the Archaeological Institute or of the Society of Biblical Literature, according as the Executive Committee may decide in each case; or at such time and place as it may itself appoint." It was felt that because of the affiliation of our School with the Institute it is very desirable that the annual meeting of the Managing Committee should ordinarily be held in connection with that of the Institute. In this way we can better keep in touch with the work which is being done in the wider field of archaeology, and also come into closer association with our sister Schools in Athens and Rome.

It will please all the friends of the School to know that it has at last been given the status of an officially recognized institution in the Turkish Empire. In the fall of 1900, the present writer made formal application in Constantinople, through the American Legation and also by personal conference with Hamdy Bey, of the Imperial Museum, for the per-

mission of the Turkish Government to establish in Jerusalem an "Institute" for the study of archaeology and allied subjects (the use of the tabooed word "School" was purposely avoided in the application). After considerable waiting and several postponements it became evident that while the Government would put no obstacle in the way of establishing such an institution, yet our School could not expect to receive any official recognition at present; see the Report of the first Director, published in the fall of 1901. It is therefore a pleasure to see on the first page of the *Official List of American Religious, Educational, and Charitable Institutions in the Ottoman Empire*, published in Constantinople on May 17, 1907, the item: "American School of Archaeology at Jerusalem." This is not a matter of great significance, to be sure, since foreign institutions in the Ottoman domain may flourish without express authorization and may be harassed in spite of it. Still, it is certain that our School is on a firmer footing to-day because of this new Official List.

The events of the past few months seem to give promise of improved conditions throughout the Turkish Empire. It is not unreasonable to expect that our School will soon have a wider opportunity of service, and new encouragement in all its work. What we desire is a more thoroughly cordial and efficient coöperation with the Government of the land, and with its people, in the task of filling up, so far as possible, the great gaps in our knowledge of its history; an undertaking in which Muslim, Jew, and Christian all have a common interest.

For the MANAGING COMMITTEE,

CHARLES C. TORREY, *Chairman*.

YALE UNIVERSITY,
October 1, 1908.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1907-1908

To the Managing Committee of the American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine :

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following report for 1907-08.

I arrived in Jerusalem and took charge of the school October 2, 1907, remaining in Jerusalem, with intervals of travel, until June 11, 1908. Five persons were enrolled as students, viz.:

BENJAMIN WILLARD ROBINSON, of Chicago, Ill. Thayer Fellow; A.B. University of Chicago, 1901; Ph.D. *ibid.* 1904; Ph.D. Columbia University, 1906; B.D. Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1907. Arrived in Jerusalem, October 3, 1907; left May 25, 1908.

HAROLD HARRISON TRYON, of Philadelphia, Pa., Fellow of Union Theological Seminary; A.B. University of Pennsylvania, 1900; M.A. Columbia University, 1905; B.D. Union Theological Seminary, 1905; Assistant Registrar and Instructor in Biblical Greek, *ibid.* 1905-06; student at the Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, 1906-07. Arrived in Jerusalem October 3, 1907; left May 25, 1908.

MURRAY SCOTT FRAME, of Wooster, Ohio, Fellow of Union Theological Seminary; A.B. University of Wooster, 1901; Professor in the Forman Christian College, Lahore, India, 1901-04; B.D. Union Theological Seminary, 1907. Arrived in Jerusalem, October 3, 1907; left June 8, 1908.

HANS HENRY SPOER, Ph.D., a resident of Jerusalem; a previous member of the School.

EDMUND DELONG LUCAS, of Lahore, India; A.B. University of Wooster, 1903; B.D. Union Theological Seminary, 1907; M.A. Columbia University, 1908. Arrived in Jerusalem, March 10, 1908; left July 28, 1908.

Of these, Dr. Robinson and Mr. Tryon were specializing in New Testament studies, Mr. Frame in topography and Arabic, Dr. Spoer in Semitics, and Mr. Lucas in Arabic. All of us spent much time on the colloquial language.

I took up my quarters at once, and the students (excepting Dr. Spoer) as well, in the house secured by Professor Bacon, the lease of which had been renewed by Professor Lyon. It had been made ready for us by the efficient care of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwin Smith, who conducted the housekeeping through the year. Until October 15 we took our luncheon and dinner at Fast's Hotel, owing to a little delay in securing a cook. After that date our establishment was complete in itself, and everything moved on satisfactorily. My wife reached Jerusalem November 14, and the entire household consisted of ten persons, including two servants.

It had been my hope that, although Professor Lyon's attempt to purchase this house had failed, the lease might be renewed once more, and no change of abode be necessary during the year. But within three days of my arrival in Jerusalem I was notified by the German Deaconesses in charge of the Girls' Orphanage known as "Talitha Kumi," that they had bought the house and desired possession at the expiration of the current lease, on the first of Moharram, early in February. Our landlord's unfriendliness, and even perfidy, in the matter of this sale, threw open the whole question as to the immediate and permanent home of the School, and this question occupied me for many weeks, and indeed was not absent from my mind during the entire year. I examined one house or plot of ground after another, reporting in detail to the Executive Committee, but without being able, after all, to conclude any purchase.

Our immediate necessities, however, were met, at length, by the lease of another house, into which we moved at the end of January. It was quite new and situated very near the former one, in the same street with the British Consulate, near the Abyssinian Church, and immediately opposite the German Archaeological Institute. Although the room available for the library was a little smaller than in the former house, the building, as a whole, proved to answer fairly well. It was necessary

to take it for three years, but the owner consented to a proviso in the lease by which it may be given up, after due notice, at the close of any year.

One of our first occupations, in October, was to examine the library, which had been left in admirable condition by our predecessors. As the best means of familiarizing ourselves with it, we verified the printed and card catalogue in detail, with the aid of a supplementary list furnished by Professor Lyon. We found everything except two books which he had reported as missing: Murray's *Handbook for Constantinople, Brusa, and the Troad* (ed. C. W. Wilson), 1900, and Guthe's *Jerusalem* (reprint from the *Realencyclopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche*, 3 Aufl.). *The Drainage Map of Western Palestine*, London, 1882, however, which was also reported as missing, has been found. We were able to make a few minor corrections and supplementary notes to the catalogue. About one hundred and ten volumes were added to the library during the year, by purchase and gift, besides the large number of back volumes of the *American Journal of Semitic Languages*, *Biblical World*, and *American Journal of Theology*, presented by the University of Chicago. An Order and Accession Book was opened, which it is hoped will become a permanent feature of the library administration; the card catalogue was carefully maintained, and two interleaved copies of the printed catalogue were provided, in which all accessions made since 1905 were duly entered. I am glad to make special mention of the diligence, patience, accuracy, and general efficiency in the care of the library which were shown by Messrs. Tryon and Robinson, to whom, under the supervision of the Director, this work was specifically assigned.

As much time as possible during the first two months was spent in visiting places of interest in and about Jerusalem, and in making topographical studies in connection with these visits. Such short excursions were continued, on horseback or on foot, as occasion offered, until the very end of the year. We felt the lack of detailed and practical information in regard to excursions made by members of the School in previous years. We therefore instituted a Book of Records, giving such information, in brief outline, as to our excursions. Mr. Frame

became responsible for the record, and carried it on regularly and efficiently during the entire season. The Book of Records has been deposited in the Library, and I hope the plan may be thought worth following in the future. A complete list of the spots visited by some or all of the members of the School would include nearly every point of historic interest inside Jerusalem and within a radius of twenty miles around it. We visited or passed through Jericho five times, with trips to the Dead Sea and the Jordan; we saw the bathing of the pilgrims in the Jordan at the Greek Epiphany, January 18, 1908; the excavations at Jericho near 'Ain es-Sulṭān were examined three times, and much courtesy was shown us by Professor Sellin; we made two expeditions to Gezer, and were cordially welcomed by Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister, representing the Palestine Exploration Fund, and on one occasion were hospitably entertained by Mr. Serapion Murad, known to many sojourners in Jaffa, Gezer, and Jerusalem. We were twice in Hebron, three times at Tekū'a and Jebel Fureidīs, four times at Solomon's Pools, and at least ten or twelve times at Bethlehem. For the rest, the minor excursions may be dismissed with a reference to the following: an interesting exploration of the Wady Suweinīṭ, on foot, from its beginning, just south of Muchmash, to its junction with the Wady Fāra, returning through the latter to 'Ain Fāra, and so back to Jerusalem by way of 'Anāta; the return of Messrs. Robinson and Frame from one of the trips to Jericho, through the Wady el-Ḳelt and Wady Fāra, also on foot, and the return of the whole party, on horseback, from Abu Shūsheh, by way of Beit 'Ūr el-taḥṭa and el-fōḳa, and El-Jib. These may serve as specimens.

But there were longer expeditions. I had myself reached Syria at the end of July, 1907, by way of Vienna, Budapest, Sofia, and Constantinople, — where I spent ten days. For a large part of August and September I was the guest of President Howard S. Bliss, of the Syrian Protestant College, at his summer home in Shemlan, overlooking Beirut and the sea. September 11, Dr. Bliss and I set out for Mt. Hermon, riding through the Lebanon, by way of Jezzin and the Khardeli bridge. We visited the Bārūk Cedars by the way. At Judeideh we met, by appointment, Stuart Jessup, Esq., of the

Gerard Institute in Sidon, and Dr. and Mrs. Thwaites of the Insane Asylum near Beirut. These three proceeded from Judeideh to Shib'a by the direct road, while we made a detour to visit Tel el-Kāḍi and Bāniās, arriving at Shib'a, after a long day of varied experiences, late the same evening. Thence we ascended Hermon and spent a night on the summit, returning to Judeideh by way of Ḥasbēyah. From Judeideh, Mr. Jessup and Dr. and Mrs. Thwaites went directly to Sidon, while we rode *via* the bridge over the Litany at Burghuz, and the Tōmāt Niḥa (which we had not time to ascend), to Jezzīn once more, and thence back to Shemlan. The entire excursion occupied ten days and was very charming.

September 25 I drove to Sidon, and there joined Dr. Percy S. Brigstocke, a medical missionary of the C.M.S., in a ride down the coast. We were together as far as Jaffa, with Tyre, 'Akka, Mt. Carmel, and Caesarea as stopping-places on the way.

Meantime Messrs. Robinson, Tryon, and Frame had reached Beirut. Messrs. Robinson and Tryon had spent ten days in Asia Minor, visiting recent excavations, and all three now went to Ba'albek and Damascus and thence by rail to Semakh and by boat to Tiberias. From Tiberias they rode to Jerusalem by way of Nazareth, Jenīn, and Nābulus.

December 16 we started from Jerusalem on our first camping trip. It included Hebron, Ḍahariyeh, Beersheba, Gaza, Ashkelon, Ashdod, Tel es-Ṣāfiyeh, and Beit Jibrīn. December 23 we were in Jerusalem again, in time for the Christmas observances there and at Bethlehem.

In January Dr. Robinson made a trip to Egypt, hoping to reach Sinai as well. This proved quite impossible, owing to the prevalence of cholera. In Egypt he was able to travel as far as the Second Cataract and brought back a careful report of his observations. January 23 the other members of the School started on horseback with a single tent for the west shore of the Dead Sea. By good fortune Dr. E. W. Gurney Masterman was able to join in this excursion. We were absent six days, and visited 'Ain Jidy, es-Sebbeh (Masada), where we examined the Roman camps and climbed to the fortress, Wady Mubaghghak and Jebel Usdum.

February 6 my wife and I set out for a short visit to

Egypt (whence Dr. Robinson had returned). A violent storm detained us in Jaffa until February 11, but thereafter we had no delays. We went as far as the First Cataract, and returned to Jerusalem March 2.

March 11, with our party increased by the addition of Professor Karl Budde, of Marburg, and Mr. Lucas, just arrived from America, we started with full camp equipment for a nine days' trip across the Jordan. From this time on my wife was with us also. Our successive camps were at the Jordan Bridge, at 'Arak el-Emîr, at 'Ammân, at Umm Rummāneh,—whence we rode to Jerash and back in one day,—at Es-Salt, west of the ford at Ed-Dāmieh,—where we had crossed the Jordan to avoid a quarantine,—and at 'Ain es-Sultān (Jericho).

March 22 Mrs. Smith left for a visit to her brother in America, who was seriously ill. Mr. Smith continued, however, to manage the house in an admirable manner. March 23 we started once more from Jerusalem,—Professor Budde still giving us the great pleasure of his company,—and went northward, by way of Nābulus, Nazareth and Bāniās, to Sidon, and returned by Haifa, Caesarea and Abu Shūsheh. Professor Budde left us at Haifa. We visited the places of interest on the route, and reached Jerusalem April 16, after an absence of twenty-five days. The Western Good Friday fell on April 17 and Easter on April 19; the Eastern dates were April 24 and 26. We had the opportunity of attending all the special services of the season, and of seeing also the (Mohammedan) Nebi Musa procession.

Our last excursion,—in some respects the most interesting of all,—the trip to Petra, began April 28. We went all the way on horseback,—southward through Moab and Edom and northward through the 'Arabah,—and were gone twenty-two days, including five days and a half,—all too short a time,—in Petra itself.

We returned to Jerusalem May 19. I regret very much that no work was then going on under the Harvard Expedition to Sebastiyeh, and therefore I lacked that inducement to make a second journey into the Samaritan country, before leaving Palestine. Our remaining days were spent in doing various last things and preparing to depart. Dr. Robinson and Mr.

Tryon were the first to go. They took Alexandretta and Antioch, Messina and Tarsus, on their way back to Europe. Mr. Frame went to Berlin by Port Said, Cairo, and Naples. My wife and I paid another visit in Beirut, and gave a few days to Damascus and Ba'albek, leaving Beirut for Alexandria and Naples June 23,—just one month before the astonishing revolution was accomplished, which has changed the aspect of so many questions in the Turkish Empire. Mr. Lucas remained until nearly the end of July, when he sailed for India, where his home and work are to be at the Forman Christian College in Lahore. I may add that Dr. Robinson is now continuing his New Testament studies in Berlin, that Mr. Tryon is entering upon an instructorship in Church History and New Testament Greek in the Union Theological Seminary, and that Mr. Frame is carrying on Oriental studies in Berlin, as a Fellow of the same Institution.

For myself I look back on the year with keen pleasure. It has brought me much knowledge and great stimulus. The *desideranda* which occur to me, from the point of view of Director of the School, are in large part the same with those named by my predecessors:

1. *A permanent home for the School.* The School will not take the position it deserves to take among the institutions of Jerusalem, nor accomplish all the good of which it is capable, until it has a fixed abode, not subject to unexpected change. There is no security in this, except by ownership. The examination of many houses in Jerusalem leads me to the belief that we shall find none already built which will be quite satisfactory for our purposes. It might be possible to persuade some property owner to build one suitable to our needs on condition of our taking a long lease of it, but the rent asked in such a case would probably be high. I am convinced that the most advantageous thing for us to do is to buy a plot of ground, in a good locality, and build for our present requirements, with opportunity for enlargement. If we had \$15,000, we could probably do all that need now be done; \$20,000 would be ample, for a good while to come. I earnestly hope that our building fund may be raised to this amount. The rapid increase in the population of Jerusalem, and the steady rise in the prices of

real estate, as well as the small number of really good and convenient sites, make prompt action extremely desirable. Probably the political situation will make this winter a particularly favorable time for acquiring property for such purposes as ours. To let the opportunity pass might be calamitous.

2. *A permanent Director.* The only reason for naming this in the second place, instead of the first, is that unless the house is secured soon it may not be possible to secure it at all under favorable conditions, while the number of men available for permanent Director is likely to increase. Intrinsically, a permanent Director, — one chosen for at least a term of years, with the possibility of reappointment, — is no less important than a permanent home. A competent man, under, say, a five years' appointment, would accomplish two or three times as much in that period for archaeology in general and his students in particular, as five successive annual Directors. This needs no argument. The annual appointment of a coadjutor, or assistant, could with advantage be combined with this, as in the case of the German Archaeological Institute. It is to be hoped that the endowment of a permanent directorship may be accomplished in the near future.

3. *Some provision for camping trips.* It might be profitable for the School to own its camp equipment; certainly a fund for meeting, in part, the cost of the excursions which form an essential part of the educative work of the School is greatly to be desired. It is difficult, and sometimes impossible, for all members of the School to add to the cost of the long journey, and the cost of living, the expense of travel in a land where travel is necessarily expensive; \$500 or \$1000 annually available to meet such outlays in part, — to be drawn upon only when necessary, — would be a real boon.

4. *Increased coöperation with other like establishments in Jerusalem.* One thinks most naturally of the German Archaeological Institute, and of the École Biblique of the Dominicans of St. Étienne, although these are not the only ones. The relations between our School and these institutions have been exceedingly cordial during the past year, and to us most helpful. But there are possibilities of much closer and more effective coöperation, which it is well to have in mind. To

develop these possibilities will be one of the most pleasant opportunities of a permanent Director, when he shall be appointed.

5. *Increased coöperation with the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut.* — Our School owes much to the Syrian Protestant College. Its President and its whole teaching force have shown marked kindness to all our Directors and students. President Bliss desires it to be understood that the College is the home of our men when they visit Beirut, that they may freely receive their letters there, and avail themselves of all the advantages and conveniences offered by the College. Some lectures have been exchanged. More might easily be done in this direction by a little careful planning in advance, and a small expenditure for travelling expenses. It is a matter of regret to me that the necessity of moving in the middle of the year, and the crowding of our longer excursions into the later months, by reason of necessary absorption in house-hunting until December, made it impossible for me to invite two or three professors from Beirut to visit Jerusalem and give lectures to our students and friends. I trust it may be more and more habitually done. No educational institution within our reach equals the Syrian Protestant College in the breadth and depth of its influence. Its faculty includes scholars of great distinction, some of them specialists in archaeological subjects. An alliance with it, though it may be best kept free and informal, cannot fail to be of much advantage to us; if by lectures from our Directors, or by any form of influence, our School can render the College some small service, so much the better.

6. *Wider interest in the School among American universities.* It has been pointed out by others that the tendency each year is to make the School consist of a Director and his personal *clientèle*. It is very pleasant to belong to such a group, all knowing each other with some closeness of acquaintance before they meet in Jerusalem, but it limits the scope of the School unduly, and retards the growth of a large constituency. It may perhaps be possible to take more effective measures to bring the School to the attention of the universities, colleges, and seminaries of the country.

If a greater number of fellowships or scholarships could be established, this would doubtless have practical effect in increasing the representative character of our groups of students.

I cannot close this report without emphasizing my sense of the value of the services of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwin Smith. They are competent, faithful, economical, prudent, and thoroughly interested in the School. Mr. Smith is familiar with localities in and near Jerusalem and in other parts of the country, and has much knowledge of business conditions and real estate transactions in Jerusalem itself. The compensation they have received from us is an inadequate return for the services they have rendered. As I write, it is uncertain whether their health will permit us to depend upon them in the future. If not, it will be a serious loss to us,—one that we shall not find it easy to make good. I do not yet give up the hope that they may be able to continue, and that some way will be found of attaching them permanently to the School.

I wish to make acknowledgment of many courtesies and much furtherance in my plans received from American and British residents in Palestine. Foremost among these are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Wallace, the American consul in Jerusalem and his wife, and Mr. A. T. Gelat, dragoman of the American consulate,—of unbounded and painstaking kindness. It is a pleasure to make mention, also, of Mr. and Mrs. Blech, the British consul in Jerusalem and his wife, of the Rev. and Mrs. J. Carnegie Brown of Jerusalem, and the Rev. J. E. Hanauer, now of Damascus. I have already referred to Mr. Macalister. Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Spoer have been attentive and helpful. I am much indebted to Drs. Wheeler and Masterman of Jerusalem, Drs. Sterling and Brigstocke of Gaza, Dr. Coles of Haifa, Dr. Torrance of Tiberias, and Dr. Scrymgeour of Nazareth. These medical missionaries combine practical skill and religious earnestness with historical and archaeological interests, and often large attainments. I may allude once more to the men of the Syrian Protestant College and to the important body of broad-minded American missionaries in Syria. The presence of all these intelligent and sympathetic people adds greatly to

the pleasure of a Director of the American School in Jerusalem, and facilitates his tasks.

As I reached Syria in 1907 I felt particularly impoverished in not being able to meet my immediate predecessor, Professor Lyon; and as I left it in 1908 I was again sorry that I failed to see Professor Harper on his way to assume the directorship. Professor Lyon was most kind in making good my loss a year ago, as far as correspondence could avail; and I endeavored to pass on to Professor Harper as much practical assistance as I could embody in several letters. If it was not notable in amount, this was due to no lack of good will.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS BROWN, *Director*.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW YORK,
October 1, 1908.